Listing of Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method for preparing submicron sized particles of an organic compound, the solubility of which is greater in a water-miscible first solvent than in a second solvent which is aqueous, the process comprising the steps of:

(i) dissolving the organic compound in the water-miscible first solvent to form a solution, the first solvent being selected from the group consisting of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone, 2-pyrrolidone, dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethylacetamide, lactic acid, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, 3-pentanol, n-propanol, glycerol, butylene glycol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, mono- and diacylated monoglycerides, dimethyl isosorbide, acetone, dimethylformamide, 1,4-dioxane, polyethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol esters, polyethylene glycol sorbitans, polyethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers, polypropylene glycol, polypropylene alginate, PPG-10 butanediol, PPG-10 methyl glucose ether, PPG-20 methyl glucose ether, PPG-15 stearyl ether, propylene glycol dicaprylate, propylene glycol dicaprate, propylene glycol laurate;

(ii) mixing the solution with the second solvent to define a pre-suspension; and

(iii) adding energy to the pre-suspension by a method selected from the group consisting of ~~heating, sonication,~~ homogenization, counter-current flow homogenization, and microfluidization to form crystalline particles having an average effective particle size of less than about 2μm.

Claim 2 (original): The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of:

mixing into the second solvent a first surface modifier selected from the group consisting of: anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, nonionic surfactants and surface active biological modifiers.

Claim 3 (previously presented): The method of claim 2 wherein the nonionic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of: polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ethers, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, sorbitan esters, glycerol monostearate, polyethylene glycols, polypropylene glycols, cetyl alcohol, cetostearyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, aryl alkyl polyether alcohols, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers,

polaxamines, methylcellulose, hydroxycellulose, hydroxy propylcellulose, hydroxy propylmethylcellulose, noncrystalline cellulose, polysaccharides, starch, starch derivatives, hydroxyethylstarch, polyvinyl alcohol, glyceryl esters, and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Claim 4 (previously presented): The method of claim 2 wherein the anionic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of: potassium laurate, triethanolamine stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium dodecylsulfate, alkyl polyoxyethylene sulfates, sodium alginate, dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate, phosphatidyl glycerol, phosphatidyl inositol, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidic acid and their salts, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, bile acids and their salts, cholic acid, deoxycholic acid, glycocholic acid, taurocholic acid, glycodeoxycholic acid, and calcium carboxymethylcellulose.

Claim 5 (original): The method of claim 2 wherein the cationic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of quaternary ammonium compounds, benzalkonium chloride, cetyltrimethylammonium bromide, chitosans and lauryldimethylbenzylammonium chloride.

Claim 6 (previously presented): The method of claim 2 wherein the surface active biological modifiers are selected from the group consisting of: albumin, casein, heparin, and hirudin.

Claim 7 (original): The method of claim 2 wherein the first solvent is N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone.

Claim 8 (original): The method of claim 7 wherein the anionic surfactant is a copolymer of oxyethylene and oxypropylene.

Claim 9 (original): The method of claim 8 wherein the copolymer of oxyethylene and oxypropylene is a block copolymer.

Claim 10 (original): The method of claim 2 further comprising the step of mixing into the second solvent a second surface modifier.

Claim 11 (original): The method of claim 10 wherein the second surface modifier is selected from the group consisting of: anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, nonionic surfactants and surface active biological modifiers.

Claim 12 (previously presented): The method of claim 11 wherein the second surface modifier is a bile acid or a salt thereof.

Claim 13 (original): The method of claim 11 wherein the second surface modifier is selected from deoxycholic acid, glycocholic acid, glycodeoxycholic acid, taurocholic acid and salts of these acids.

Claim 14 (original): The method of claim 2 further comprising the step of adding a pH adjusting agent to the second solvent.

Claim 15 (original): The method of claim 14 wherein the pH adjusting agent is selected from the group consisting of sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, tris buffer, citrate buffer, acetate, lactate, and meglumine.

Claim 16 (original): The method of claim 14 wherein the pH adjusting agent is added to the second solvent to bring the pH of the second solvent within the range of from about 3 to about 11.

Claim 17 (original): The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of:

mixing into the solution a third surface modifier selected from the group consisting of: anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, nonionic surfactants and surface active biological modifiers.

Claim 18 (previously presented): The method of claim 17 wherein the nonionic surfactant of the third surface modifier is selected from the group consisting of: polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ethers, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, sorbitan esters, glycerol monostearate, polyethylene glycols, polypropylene glycols, cetyl alcohol, cetostearyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, aryl alkyl polyether alcohols, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers, polaxamines, methylcellulose, hydroxycellulose, hydroxy

propylcellulose, hydroxy propylmethylcellulose, noncrystalline cellulose, polysaccharides, starch, starch derivatives, hydroxyethylstarch, polyvinyl alcohol, glyceryl esters, and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Claim 19 (previously presented): The method of claim 17 wherein the anionic surfactant of the third surface modifier is selected from the group consisting of: potassium laurate, triethanolamine stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium dodecylsulfate, alkyl polyoxyethylene sulfates, sodium alginate, dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate, phosphatidyl glycerol, phosphatidyl inositol, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidic acid and their salts, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, bile acids and their salts and calcium carboxymethylcellulose.

Claim 20 (original): The method of claim 17 wherein the cationic surfactant of the third surface modifier is selected from the group consisting of quaternary ammonium compounds, benzalkonium chloride, cetyltrimethylammonium bromide, chitosans and lauryldimethylbenzylammonium chloride.

Claim 21 (previously presented): The method of claim 17 wherein the surface active biological modifiers are selected from the group consisting of: albumin, casein, heparin, and hirudin.

Claim 22 (original): The method of claim 17 wherein the first solvent is N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone.

Claim 23 (original): The method of claim 22 wherein the third surface modifier is a copolymer of oxyethylene and oxypropylene.

Claim 24 (original): The method of claim 23 wherein the copolymer of oxyethylene and oxypropylene is a block copolymer.

Claim 25 (original): The method of claim 17 further comprising the step of mixing into the solution a fourth surface modifier.

Claim 26 (original): The method of claim 25 wherein the fourth surface modifier is selected from the group consisting of: anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, nonionic surfactants and surface active biological modifiers.

Claim 27 (previously presented): The method of claim 26 wherein the fourth surface modifier is a nonionic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of: polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ethers, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, sorbitan esters, glycerol monostearate, polyethylene glycols, polypropylene glycols, cetyl alcohol, cetostearyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, aryl alkyl polyether alcohols, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers, polaxamines, methylcellulose, hydroxycellulose, hydroxy propylcellulose, hydroxy propylmethylcellulose, noncrystalline cellulose, polysaccharides, starch, starch derivatives, hydroxyethylstarch, polyvinyl alcohol, glyceryl esters, and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Claim 28 (previously presented): The method of claim 26 wherein the fourth surface modifier is an anionic surfactant selected from the group consisting of: potassium laurate, triethanolamine stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium dodecylsulfate, alkyl polyoxyethylene sulfates, sodium alginate, dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate, phosphatidyl glycerol, phosphatidyl inositol, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidic acid and their salts, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, bile acids and their salts and calcium carboxymethylcellulose.

Claim 29 (original): The method of claim 26 wherein the fourth surface modifier is a cationic surfactant selected from the group consisting of: of quaternary ammonium compounds, benzalkonium chloride, cetyltrimethylammonium bromide, chitosans and lauryldimethylbenzylammonium chloride.

Claim 30 (previously presented): The method of claim 26 wherein the surface active biological modifiers are selected from the group consisting of: albumin, casein, heparin, and hirudin.

Claim 31 (original): The method of claim 17 further comprising the step of:

mixing into the second solvent a fifth surface modifier selected from the group consisting of: anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, nonionic surfactants and surface active biological modifiers.

Claim 32 (previously presented): The method of claim 31 wherein the fifth surface modifier is a nonionic surfactant selected from the group consisting of: polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ethers, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, sorbitan esters, glycerol monostearate, polyethylene glycols, polypropylene glycols, cetyl alcohol, cetostearyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, aryl alkyl polyether alcohols, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers, polaxamines, methylcellulose, hydroxycellulose, hydroxy propylcellulose, hydroxy propylmethylcellulose, noncrystalline cellulose, polysaccharides, starch, starch derivatives, hydroxyethylstarch, polyvinyl alcohol, glyceryl esters, and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Claim 33 (previously presented): The method of claim 31 wherein the fifth surface modifier is an anionic surfactant selected from the group consisting of: potassium laurate, triethanolamine stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium dodecylsulfate, alkyl polyoxyethylene sulfates, sodium alginate, dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate, phosphatidyl glycerol, phosphatidyl inositol, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidic acid and their salts, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, bile acids and their salts and calcium carboxymethylcellulose.

Claim 34 (original): The method of claim 31 wherein the fifth surface modifier is a cationic surfactant selected from the group consisting of quaternary ammonium compounds, benzalkonium chloride, cetyltrimethylammonium bromide, chitosans and lauryldimethylbenzylammonium chloride.

Claim 35 (currently amended): The method of claim 31 wherein the surface active biological modifiers are selected from the group consisting of: albumin, casein, heparin, and hirudin.

Claim 36 (original): The method of claim 31 wherein the first solvent is N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone.

Claim 37 (original): The method of claim 36 wherein the fifth surface modifier is a copolymer of oxyethylene and oxypropylene.

Claim 38 (original): The method of claim 37 wherein the copolymer of oxyethylene and oxypropylene is a block copolymer.

Claim 39 (original): The method of claim 31 further comprising the step of mixing into the solution a sixth surface modifier selected from the group consisting of: anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, nonionic surfactants and surface active biological modifiers.

Claim 40 (original): The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of:
mixing into the second solvent a phospholipid.

Claim 41 (original): The method of claim 40 wherein the phospholipid is selected from natural phospholipids and synthetic phospholipids.

Claim 42 (original): The method of claim 40 wherein the phospholipid is selected from the group consisting of: phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylinositol, phosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidic acid, lysophospholipids, egg phospholipid and soybean phospholipid.

Claim 43 (original): The method of claim 40 further comprising the step of mixing into the solution a seventh surface modifier selected from anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants and non-ionic surfactants.

Claim 44 (previously presented): The method of claim 43 wherein the nonionic surfactant of the seventh surface modifier is selected from the group consisting of: polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ethers, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, sorbitan esters, glycerol monostearate, polyethylene glycols, polypropylene glycols, cetyl alcohol, cetostearyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, aryl alkyl polyether alcohols, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers, polaxamines, methylcellulose, hydroxycellulose, hydroxy propylcellulose, hydroxy propylmethylcellulose, noncrystalline

cellulose, polysaccharides, starch, starch derivatives, hydroxyethylstarch, polyvinyl alcohol, glyceryl esters, and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Claim 45 (previously presented): The method of claim 43 wherein the anionic surfactant of the seventh surface modifier is selected from the group consisting of: potassium laurate, triethanolamine stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium dodecylsulfate, alkyl polyoxyethylene sulfates, sodium alginate, dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate, phosphatidyl glycerol, phosphatidyl inositol, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidic acid and their salts, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, bile acids and their salts and calcium carboxymethylcellulose.

Claim 46 (original): The method of claim 43 wherein the cationic surfactant of the seventh surface modifier is selected from the group consisting of quaternary ammonium compounds, benzalkonium chloride, cetyltrimethylammonium bromide, chitosans and lauryldimethylbenzylammonium chloride.

Claim 47 (previously presented): The method of claim 43 wherein the surface active biological modifiers are selected from the group consisting of: albumin, casein, heparin, and hirudin.

Claim 48 (original): The method of claim 43 wherein the seventh surface modifier is a bile acid or a salt thereof.

Claim 49 (original): The method of claim 43 wherein the first solvent is N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone.

Claim 50 (original): The method of claim 49 further comprising the step of adding a phospholipid to the second solvent.

Claim 51 (original): The method of claim 50 wherein the phospholipid is selected from natural phospholipids and synthetic phospholipids.

Claim 52 (original): The method of claim 50 wherein the phospholipid is selected from the group consisting of: phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine,

phosphatidylinositol, phosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidic acid, lysophospholipids, egg phospholipid and soybean phospholipid.

Claim 53 (original): The method of claim 50 further comprising the step of mixing into the solution an eighth surface modifier selected from anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants and non-ionic surfactants.

Claim 54 (previously presented): The method of claim 53 wherein the nonionic surfactant of the eighth surface modifier is selected from the group consisting of: polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ethers, sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, sorbitan esters, glycerol monostearate, polyethylene glycols, cetyl alcohol, cetostearyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, poloxamers, polaxamines, methylcellulose, hydroxycellulose, hydroxy propylcellulose, hydroxy propylmethylcellulose, noncrystalline cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, glyceryl esters, and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Claim 55 (previously presented): The method of claim 53 wherein the anionic surfactant of the eighth surface modifier is selected from the group consisting of: potassium laurate, triethanolamine stearate, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium dodecylsulfate, alkyl polyoxyethylene sulfates, sodium alginate, dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate, phosphatidyl glycerol, phosphatidyl inositol, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidic acid and their salts, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, bile acids and their salts and calcium carboxymethylcellulose.

Claim 56 (original): The method of claim 53 wherein the cationic surfactant of the eighth surface modifier is selected from the group consisting of quaternary ammonium compounds, benzalkonium chloride, cetyltrimethylammonium bromide, chitosans and lauryldimethylbenzylammonium chloride.

Claim 57 (previously presented): The method of claim 53 wherein the surface active biological modifiers are selected from the group consisting of: albumin, casein, heparin, and hirudin.

Claim 58 (original): The method of claim 53 wherein the eighth surface modifier is a bile acid or a salt thereof.

Claim 59 (original): The method of claim 58 wherein the first solvent is N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone.

Claim 60 (currently amended): A method for preparing submicron sized particles of an organic compound, the solubility of which is greater in a water-miscible first solvent than in a second solvent which is aqueous, the process comprising the steps of:

(i) dissolving the organic compound in the water-miscible first solvent to form a solution, the first solvent being selected from the group consisting of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone, 2-pyrrolidone, dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethylacetamide, lactic acid, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, 3-pentanol, n-propanol, glycerol, butylene glycol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, mono- and diacylated monoglycerides, dimethyl isosorbide, acetone, dimethylformamide, 1,4-dioxane,ethyl acetate, propyl acetate, polyethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol esters, polyethylene glycol sorbitans, polyethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers, polypropylene glycol, polypropylene alginate, PPG-10 butanediol, PPG-10 methyl glucose ether, PPG-20 methyl glucose ether, PPG-15 stearyl ether, propylene glycol dicaprylate, propylene glycol dicaprate, propylene glycol laurate;

(ii) mixing the solution with the second solvent to define a pre-suspension wherein the organic compound is in an amorphous form, a semicrystalline form or in a supercooled liquid form as determined by DSC or x-ray diffraction and having an average effective particle size; and

(iii) annealing the pre-suspension by subjecting the pre-suspension to high energy agitation by homogenization, counter-current flow homogenization, or microfluidization to form particles having essentially the same average effective particle size of the pre-suspension and in a more stable form.

Claim 61 (previously presented): The method of claim 60 wherein the annealing step includes the step of converting the particles of the pre-suspension to a crystalline form as determined by DSC or x-ray diffraction.

Claim 62 (original): The method of claim 60 wherein the particles after the annealing step have a reduced tendency to aggregate into larger particles when compared to the particles of the pre-suspension.

Claim 63 (original): The method of claim 60 wherein the particles of the pre-suspension have an average effective particle size of less than about 2μm.

Claim 64 (original): The method of claim 60 wherein the particles of the pre-suspension have an average effective particle size of from about 2μm to about 50 nm.

Claim 65 (original): The method of claim 60 wherein the particles of the pre-suspension have an average effective particle size of less than about 400 nm.

Claim 66 (currently amended): A method for preparing submicron sized particles of an organic compound, the solubility of which is greater in a water-miscible first solvent than in a second solvent which is aqueous, the process comprising the steps of:

(i) dissolving the organic compound in the water-miscible first solvent to form a solution, the first solvent being selected from the group consisting of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone, 2-pyrrolidone, dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethylacetamide, lactic acid, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, 3-pentanol, n-propanol, glycerol, butylene glycol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, mono- and diacylated monoglycerides, dimethyl isosorbide, acetone, dimethylformamide, 1,4-dioxane, polyethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol esters, polyethylene glycol sorbitans, polyethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers, polypropylene glycol, polypropylene alginate, PPG-10 butanediol, PPG-10 methyl glucose ether, PPG-20 methyl glucose ether, PPG-15 stearyl ether, propylene glycol dicaprylate, propylene glycol dicaprate, propylene glycol laurate;

(ii) mixing the solution with the second solvent to define a pre-suspension of particles in a friable form; and

(iii) adding energy by a method selected from the group consisting of ~~heating, sonication,~~ homogenization, counter-current flow homogenization, and microfluidization to the pre-suspension to form particles having an average effective particle size of less than about 2 μm.

Claim 67 (original): The method of claim 66 further comprising the step of:

mixing into the second solvent a first surface modifier selected from the group consisting of: anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, nonionic surfactants and biological surface active molecules.

Claim 68 (original): The method of claim 67 wherein the first solvent is N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone.

Claim 69 (original): The method of claim 68 wherein the anionic surfactant is a copolymer of oxyethylene and oxypropylene.

Claim 70 (original): The method of claim 69 wherein the copolymer of oxyethylene and oxypropylene is a block copolymer.

Claim 71 (original): The method of claim 67 further comprising the step of mixing into the second solvent a second surface modifier selected from the group consisting of anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, nonionic surfactants and biological surface active molecules.

Claim 72 (previously presented): The method of claim 71 wherein the second surface modifier is a bile acid or a salt thereof.

Claim 73 (original): The method of claim 71 wherein the second surface modifier is selected from deoxycholic acid, glycocholic acid, glycodeoxycholic acid, taurocholic acid and salts of these acids.

Claim 74 (original): The method of claim 67 further comprising the step of adding a pH adjusting agent to the second solvent.

Claim 75 (original): The method of claim 74 wherein the pH adjusting agent is selected from the group consisting of sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, tris buffer, citrate buffer, acetate, lactate, and meglumine.

Claim 76 (original): The method of claim 74 wherein the pH adjusting agent is added to the second solvent to bring the pH of the second solvent within the range of from about 3 to about 11.

Claim 77 (original): The method of claim 66 further comprising the step of:

mixing into the solution a third surface modifier selected from the group consisting of: anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, nonionic surfactants and biological surface active molecules.

Claim 78 (original): The method of claim 77 wherein the first solvent is N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone.

Claim 79 (original): The method of claim 78 wherein the third surface modifier is a copolymer of oxyethylene and oxypropylene.

Claim 80 (original): The method of claim 79 wherein the copolymer of oxyethylene and oxypropylene is a block copolymer.

Claim 81 (original): The method of claim 77 further comprising the step of mixing into the solution a fourth surface modifier selected from the group consisting of: anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, nonionic surfactants and biological surface active molecules.

Claim 82 (original): The method of claim 77 further comprising the step of:

mixing into the second solvent a fifth surface modifier selected from the group consisting of: anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, nonionic surfactants and biological surface active molecules.

Claim 83 (original): The method of claim 82 wherein the first solvent is N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone.

Claim 84 (original): The method of claim 83 wherein the fifth surface modifier is a copolymer of oxyethylene and oxypropylene.

Claim 85 (original): The method of claim 82 further comprising the step of mixing into the solution a sixth surface modifier selected from the group consisting of: anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, nonionic surfactants and biological surface active molecules.

Claim 86 (original): The method of claim 66 further comprising the step of:

mixing into the second solvent a phospholipid.

Claim 87 (original): The method of claim 86 wherein the phospholipid is selected from natural phospholipids and synthetic phospholipids.

Claim 88 (original): The method of claim 86 wherein the phospholipid is selected from the group consisting of: phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylinositol, phosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidic acid, lysophospholipids, egg phospholipid and soybean phospholipid.

Claim 89 (original): The method of claim 86 further comprising the step of mixing into the solution a seventh surface modifier selected from anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, non-ionic surfactants and biological surface active molecules.

Claim 90 (original): The method of claim 89 wherein the seventh surface modifier is a bile acid or a salt thereof.

Claim 91 (original): The method of claim 90 wherein the first solvent is N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone.

Claim 92 (original): The method of claim 91 further comprising the step of adding a phospholipid to the second solvent.

Claim 93 (original): The method of claim 92 wherein the phospholipid is selected from natural phospholipids and synthetic phospholipids.

Claim 94 (original): The method of claim 92 wherein the phospholipid is selected from the group consisting of: phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylinositol, phosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidic acid, lysophospholipids, egg phospholipid and soybean phospholipid.

Claim 95 (original): The method of claim 92 further comprising the step of mixing into the solution an eighth surface modifier selected from anionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, non-ionic surfactants and biological surface active molecules.

Claim 96 (original): The method of claim 95 wherein the eighth surface modifier is a bile acid or a salt thereof.

Claim 97 (original): The method of claim 96 wherein the first solvent is N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone.

Claims 98-128 (canceled).